

PRESIDENT WILSON RUSHES TO AID OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Characterizes Address of
Senator Chamberlain Un-
justifiable Distortion.

REGARDS BAKER AS
ONE OF ABLEST OFFICIALS

Declares Critics Will Learn
Whether They Understood
Business at Hand.

OBSTACLES ARE IN THE WAY

Nothing Helpful to Speed Up or
Facilitate War Tasks Has Re-
sulted From Criticism.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—President Wilson today issued a statement to the effect that he had received a letter from Senator Chamberlain in which the senator had characterized the administration's policy in the war as "a failure of the imagination." The president's statement was a direct and pointed reply to the senator's criticism.

The president said he regarded Secretary Baker as one of the ablest public officials he had ever known, and that the country would learn whether he or his critics understood the business at hand.

Investigations conducted at the Capitol, the president said, had brought to the foreground delays and disappointments and had contributed to them by drawing officials away from their work.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed up or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigations," he added.

Legislation proposed by the Senate Military Committee for the creation of a war council and a minister of munitions, the president declared, had been effective measures of reorganization already had been maturely perfected.

When Senator Chamberlain heard of the president's statement he made one in reply, saying he had spoken extemporaneously at New York and that his criticisms were directed only at the military establishment, not at the government as a whole. He declared he would press his legislation in spite of the president's opposition.

PRESIDENT SAYS DEPARTMENT
HAS DONE A GREAT WORK

The statement follows:
"When the president's attention was called to the speech made by Senator Chamberlain at a luncheon in New York on Saturday he immediately inquired of Senator Chamberlain whether he had been correctly reported, and upon ascertaining from the senator that he had been, the president felt it his duty to make the following statement:

"Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth. As a matter of fact, the War Department has performed a task of unparalleled magnitude and difficulty with extraordinary promptness and efficiency. There have been delays and disappointments and partial miscarriages of plan, all of which have been drawn into the foreground and exaggerated by the investigations which have been in progress since the Congress assembled—inactivity which has drawn the attention of the department and the country away from their work and others from their commands and contributed a great deal to such delay and confusion as has inevitably arisen. But, by comparison with what has been accomplished, these things, such as they were to be regretted, were insignificant, and no mistake has been made which has been regretted.

"Nothing helpful or likely to speed up or facilitate the war tasks of the government has come out of such criticism and investigation. I understand that reorganization by legislation are to be proposed—I have not been consulted about them and have learned of them only at second hand—but their proposal came after effective measures of reorganization had been thoughtfully and maturely perfected, and, inasmuch as these measures have been the result of experience, they are much more likely than any other to be effective, if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid departmental organization which stand in their way.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

WOULD CAUSE DELAYS
"The legislative proposals I have heard of would involve long additional delays and turn our experience into mere lost motion. My association and constant conference with the Secretary of War have taught me to regard him as one of the ablest public officials I have ever known. The country will soon learn whether he or his critics understand the business at hand.

"To add, as Senator Chamberlain did, that there is inefficiency in every department and bureau of the government is to show such ignorance of actual conditions as to make it impossible to attach any importance to his statement. I am bound to infer that that statement sprang out of opposition to the administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice."

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN ALSO
GIVES OUT A STATEMENT

Senator Chamberlain said:
"In my New York speech I had not prepared the address and spoke twenty minutes extemporaneously, without

Events Move Quickly With War Measure

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Events moved quickly today in line with administration opposition to the war cabinet measure and the Chamberlain munition director bill. At 11:25 A. M. President Wilson sent for Majority Leader Martin, of the Senate, and informed him the proposals must be killed.

At 1:25 P. M. Senator Chamberlain introduced his bill.

At 1:27 P. M. Senator Lewis, of Illinois, objected to immediate consideration, thereby sending the bill to the Military Affairs Committee.

At 1:29 P. M. Senator Swanson, of Virginia, served notice that the Naval Affairs Committee would want to examine the measure.

At 2 P. M. Chairman Dent, of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced his opposition to the war cabinet idea.

At 2:30 P. M. the President sent for Chamberlain and Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republicans of the committee, to inform them of his opposition.

At 4 P. M. the President issued a statement to the American people, giving his reasons for his opposition.

DRAFTS FOOD BILL

President to Be Given Authority to Fix
Prices on Many Essential
Products.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—A draft of a bill giving the President broad powers to fix prices of foods and other products essential to the conduct of the war or for domestic consumption was laid before members of the House Agriculture Committee today by President Wilson, with the request that it be passed for passage.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee, and Representative Lee, of Georgia, Candler, Mississippi (Democrats), and Haugen, Iowa, and McLaughlin, Michigan (Republicans), were called to the White House and told by the President that he believed a situation had arisen that necessitated immediate legislation to provide these powers.

Members of the committee declined to disclose details of the bill.

Chairman Lever left the White House with the President's copy to study over its provisions to-night, and it is expected it will introduce it to-morrow.

TO OBSERVE SABBATH

President Directs Only Work of Strict
Necessity Be Done by Army
and Navy.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—Observance of the Sabbath by all men in military and naval service was directed by President Wilson in a statement issued to-night at the White House. All Sunday labor, he asked, be reduced to the measure of strict necessity.

"The President, commander-in-chief of the armed forces," said the statement, "following the reverent example of his predecessors, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service of the United States. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strictest necessity."

DIVIDE RAILROAD SURPLUS

Shippers Argue for Standard Return
Confined to Payment of Interest
and Dividends.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—The standard return under the pending railroad bill of 5 per cent on income and physical examination fees be limited to \$250 and paid by the State was the cause of the recall. It was feared that the amendment would let down the bars to physicians who might care to take advantage of the State, and that they would examine everybody in sight.

The bill by Delegates Walton and Russell, designed to permit the election of school trustees, also occasioned debate. It was passed by. So was Delegate Chase's bill for the granting of amnesty to enlisted men against whom the State might have bills for fines and costs.

At this point it developed that printed copies of the remaining bills on the calendar had not been delivered to the delegates, so the body adjourned to meet at noon today.

GUNBOAT SHOT AT

Mononey, of American Fleet, Loses
One Sailor, and Two Others
Were Wounded.

(By Associated Press.)
PEKING, Friday, January 19.—The American gunboat Mononey was fired upon by the Chinese five miles above Yochow, on the Yangtze-Kiang, yesterday. A sailor named O'Brien was killed and two other sailors were wounded.

The firing lasted for half an hour. It is presumed that the assailants were a detachment of the southern revolutionary forces.

PLANES IN COLLISION

One American Flyer Killed at Port Sam
Houston and Another Ser-
iously Injured.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., January 21.—Cadet Frank L. Seery was killed and Cadet V. C. Dunham suffered injuries, when they died at the hospital at Port Sam Houston, in a collision of airplanes at Kelley Field this morning. Seery was from Evanston, Ill. Dunham's wife lives in Rochester, N. Y.

STATE PURCHASING AGENT WANTED

Hall, of Loudoun, for Creation of
Commission for Collec-
tive Buying.

DELEGATES DEBATE BILLS

Pass By Williams Compulsory
Education Bill After Much
Discussion.

A bill designed to create the State purchasing commission was presented yesterday to the General Assembly by Delegate Hall, of Loudoun. The duties of such a commission would be to employ a purchasing agent, through whom all purchases for State institutions and offices would be made, and to provide for a standardization of furniture and material used, in order that they might be bought in bulk and at minimum prices.

While this bill is not based directly upon recommendations recently made to the Assembly by the Commission on Efficiency and Economy, it is designed to carry out the idea of collective buying suggested by that commission. The new commission would be formed of the Governor, as chief executive, and the heads of the different institutions to be served. All purchases for the State, except for construction of buildings, highways and bridges, would be made through the commission.

Mr. Hall stated that the bill is drafted from similar laws now in effect in Wisconsin and Ohio, where the idea works splendidly. He says the bill includes the best points of the laws of the two States, and that its adoption will result in placing the government of Virginia upon a much sounder business basis. His theory is that, since purchasing agents have proven profitable to the larger private enterprises, one would naturally be helpful to the State.

The bill does not mention the amount of salary to be allowed the purchasing agent.

ADAMS WANTS FEDERAL AID

FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Another important bill presented to the House of Delegates yesterday is that by Delegate Adams, providing for the acceptance of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes act. This is designed to allow the schools of the State to participate in the Federal fund created for vocational training. About \$10,000 would be sent to the State through this measure.

Yesterday's session of the House saw the first argument since the prohibition amendment was disposed of in the first week of the term. The result was that only two of twenty-seven bills on the calendar passed readings. These were House bills 7 and 10, on their second reading. The first is one by Delegate Ballard, to relieve vehicles of tolls when carrying pupils to and from schools. The other, by Delegate Evans, is to extend the prohibition law clause refusing whiskey license to drug stores and hotels to certain counties in which licenses have been granted.

The first argument arose over House bill 6, by Delegates Williams and Ramsey. It proposed an amendment to the present compulsory school attendance law, which some of the delegates considered too drastic. After considerable discussion, which Lindsey Gordon and others opposed its passage, it was passed by, but not until Mr. Williams had paid his respects to the attitude of the State toward its schools. According to him, the public schools are "treated as public nuisances."

FITZGIBBS' BILL HELD UP

BY EVANS AMENDMENT
William Bullitt Fitzgibbs' bill to prevent tuberculosis from teaching in the public schools got by the second reading for a time, but was recalled and passed by for the time being. An amendment by Delegate Blum, that physical examination fees be limited to \$250 and paid by the State was the cause of the recall. It was feared that the amendment would let down the bars to physicians who might care to take advantage of the State, and that they would examine everybody in sight.

The bill by Delegates Walton and Russell, designed to permit the election of school trustees, also occasioned debate. It was passed by. So was Delegate Chase's bill for the granting of amnesty to enlisted men against whom the State might have bills for fines and costs.

At this point it developed that printed copies of the remaining bills on the calendar had not been delivered to the delegates, so the body adjourned to meet at noon today.

ANTI-SLAVER BILL

IS TO BE REDRAFTED

A somewhat sensational fight on the part of labor organizations was sprung on the Mapp anti-slavery bill yesterday afternoon in the Senate chamber when the Committee on General Laws held a joint meeting to report on bills referred to them. H. T. Colvin, representing the Richmond Central Trades and Labor Council and the Virginia Federation of Labor; J. C. Duke, representing the Trades and Labor Council also, and Mr. Cash, on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, spoke for an hour or more. These men contended that the bill, aimed primarily at unskilled laborers, would, in the interpretation of the average justice of the peace, include every artisan or mechanic or skilled laborer whatsoever if caught out of a job.

At the suggestion of Senator Mapp, the patron of the bill, and Delegate Cherry, the bill was re-referred to a committee, composed of members of the two Committees on General Laws, to be redrafted so as to operate specifically on the classes at whom it was aimed. Senator Mapp admitted that the bill might in the future plague labor, though there was no such in-

HOMES GET COAL AND SHIPS LOAD

Dr. Garfield Announces Two of
Chief Accomplishments
Were Achieved.

WEATHER HALTS UNLOADING

Wednesday Industry Generally
Will Go About Busi-
ness as Usual.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—Two of the chief accomplishments sought by the government in closing down industry by cutting off fuel supplies have been achieved. Fuel Administrator Garfield announced to-night:

Homes throughout the East, he said, are receiving coal in larger quantities than has been reported for weeks, and bunker coal is again moving to sea-land in sufficient volume to supply transatlantic shipping.

A third aim—the clearing of railroad congestion—has not been attained as yet, largely, Dr. Garfield declared, because of unusual weather conditions.

The first of the ten Monday holidays was observed generally to-day, and business everywhere in the east was at a standstill. Reports to-night told of few violations of the order, and said that thousands of establishments were closed, even though they had a technical right to remain open.

To-morrow will be the last of the five days shut down of manufacturing plants, and on Wednesday industry generally will go about its business as usual.

Reports to-night said New York had on hand enough coal to fill the bunkers of fifty vessels, and Hampton Roads had received supplies sufficient for the more than 100 ships held in port.

"We are supplying coal to the piers," said Dr. Garfield, "in large quantities, and putting it aboard ships."

The heavy movement of coal to ports has taxed tug and barge facilities heavily. Despite a pooling arrangement put into operation at New York, it was found difficult to handle receipts. At the Shipping Board to-night it would be recommended if necessary to make the work more efficient, but officials were of the opinion that pooling would suffice.

Only one big concern at New York has not entered the pool. It was intimated that it would be forced to do so immediately. At Hampton Roads heavy ice was interfering to some extent with bunkering.

MACDOON DECLINES TO PUT

EMBARGO ON GENERAL FREIGHT

In declining to put an embargo on the receipt by railroads of general freight, Director-General MacDonell, it was learned to-day, acted against the advice of the War Conference Board, which adopted a resolution approving the suggestion. Officials who sought the embargo as a means of relief for congestion, declared to-night this measure still would have to be taken or desired transportation before the railroad situation is improved to any considerable extent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with the approval of A. H. Smith, director of Eastern railroads, to-day declined to accept at its stations any general freight for shipment. It took only fuel and coal, and made an effort to move freight already on its lines. Some other lines accepted new freight, but made no attempt to move it.

Reports received during the day indicated that business generally observed the closing order.

"The results," said Dr. Garfield, "of the operation of the order look as regards the industrial closing and to-day's general shutdown are fully up to our expectations in so far as the weather permitted. Coal is going to homes and ships are being bunkered. It was unfortunate that the severe weather interfered somewhat with clearing railroad congestion."

Asked to-night if he would extend the five days' industrial closing, if it appeared that the accomplishments sought had not been fully obtained, Dr. Garfield said he did not wish to cross that bridge until he came to it. There will be ten heatless Mondays, Dr. Garfield said, despite pressure to have their number reduced. In selecting Monday as the day for general closing, he said, he was guided by the fact that the administration took into consideration Washington's birthday, February 22, which falls on Friday, since most plants give a Saturday half holiday, officials expect a four-day industrial shutdown in February. Nearly all plants throughout the country close on Washington's birthday and as most of them work only the half day Saturday, officials believe they would not open up at all that day, making a four-day inactive period from Thursday to Tuesday.

Since Lincoln's birthday falls on Tuesday, plants in many sections of the country will also have a three-and-one-half-day suspension period, from noon Saturday, February 9, to the following Wednesday.

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PARTISAN FEELING ABLAZE IN SENATE

Austrian Ministry Resigns as Revolt
Sweeps Through Land Like Wild-Fire

AMSTERDAM, January 21.—The Austrian Ministry has resigned, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berliner Morgen Post. Count von Tattenberg, Minister of the Interior, has been charged with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Revolt is sweeping through Austria-Hungary at wild-fire pace. Overnight the number of strikers has grown from 100,000 to nearly 2,000,000 men and women. The empire's munition output is paralyzed. Trade and traffic are almost at a standstill, except where they are kept going by troops hastily summoned from the front. Peace and bread riots are converting the cities into armed camps. With the demands for peace and bread is mingling a cry of hate against the Pan-Germans, who are held responsible for the fact that peace has not yet been concluded, at least with Russia.

Trieste is a scene of riot. The people of the Hapsburg empire were primed for a plunge into the kind of revolution that is still shaking Russia; that thus primed, they were flying determined eyes at Brest Litovsk, waiting for the signal—a break up of the peace parleys to mean the "go!"

Thus far the demonstrations and riots have been singularly devoid of bloodshed. For the present, argument by word and print is still resorted to. Leaders of the peace movement have issued a manifesto demanding that "territorial demands of the pro-Germans" be not allowed to frustrate peace with Russia.

Budapest, the Hungarian capital, is reported among the cities stricken worst by the movement. Thirty-one separate strike meetings were held there yesterday.

Craze, in Galicia, is virtually under martial law, all public gatherings being forbidden, no one being allowed on the street after 6 o'clock in the evening.

At Graz, the Styrian capital, the conditions are so serious that the Mayor was unable to respond to the Emperor's summons to an audience.

HEATLESS MONDAY IS GENERALLY OBSERVED

Stores in Richmond Close and Of-
fice Buildings Are Almost
Vacated.

AMUSEMENTS CLOSE TO-DAY

Order of Fuel Administration Is
Taken in Good Part—Some Small
Misunderstanding as to Various
Exempted Lines of Business.

Letters, telegrams and telephone messages from all parts of the State were received at the office of State Fuel Administrator Byrd yesterday, announcing that the regulations of the United States fuel administration were being fully complied with. These reports in close case showed that Virginia was doing what she could to work harmoniously with the government plans to conserve fuel in order that the many ships standing idle at Atlantic ports because of the lack of necessary fuel to start them on their journey may be supplied.

Richmond may be well proud of the fact that she assisted materially in the efforts yesterday. Except in a comparatively few cases, where the regulations were not sufficiently clear, the many wheels of local affected business came to a halt and obeyed. Those engaged in the drug business inquired most constantly of the local fuel commission as to certain parts of the order. They did not understand whether they would be branded as violators if any sales were made outside of drugs, medical supplies and foods, like sandwiches, chocolate and so on.

It was made plain to them that since their stores came under the exempted class in regard to heating their sales could not include anything outside these things specified. It was further made plain that soft drinks were not classed as foods by the food administration and that the sale of tobacco and like articles had been made prohibitory. This had been done to protect the dealers who sold them as specialties. Decision as to the food value of certain kind of soft drinks, as egg and malted milk and milk shakes, rested mainly with their consciences. Furthermore, it was pointed out that it was impossible for individual inspection of their places to be made in view of the amount of work involved. It was accepted as a matter of course that these proprietors would do their duty.

WILL SEEK TO CLEAR UP

ALL MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Misunderstandings and erroneous impressions from other sources were small in number, and in no instance where a violation was reported was the intention attributed to willful disobedience. The action of the people of the city yesterday was received with the hearty approval of the fuel commission. Within the same interval between now and next Monday, when the heatless day will once more be observed, the fuel commission hopes to furnish such a statement to the public as will cause all doubt or clarify the perplexing clauses, so that conditions will not remain in an uncertain state.

A most important ruling that took effect immediately was received yesterday and related to food stores, both wholesale and retail. This ruling extended to them regular heat throughout the day, instead of for only half a day, as the original order provided. Because this modification of the previous order came too late to be taken under this class closed at noon.

Inquiries were made of Chairman A. Biene Blair, of the Richmond fuel commission, as to the arrangement that would be made for heating the office in the Loric Building. His attention was called to the fact that the theaters and amusement places would not be allowed heat to-day because of the shutdown of Tuesday for Monday and a heatless day. Replying to these, Mr. Blair said that the heat would be installed in the theater part of the building and that the cutting off of the supply on the lower floor would not

(Continued on Third Page.)

RUSSIAN LEADERS ARE MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP

Minister of Finance of Kerensky
Cabinet and State Comptrol-
ler Are Slain.

RESCUE CREWS OF SHIPS

One Hundred and Seventy-Two of
the Cruiser Complement Reported
Saved—Other Reports From Eu-
ropean War Zone.

PETROGRAD, Sunday, January 20.—A. I. Shingoroff, Minister of Finance in the Kerensky Cabinet, and Professor E. P. Kokoshkine, State Comptroller under Kerensky, were murdered in their beds last night in the marine hospital.

M. Shingoroff and Professor Kokoshkine were removed recently to the hospital from the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul because of illness. A dozen armed men entered the hospital and demanded that they be shown the beds of the former ministers.

Professor Kokoshkine was killed as he slept, two bullets being fired. M. Shingoroff awakened and protested. Six bullets were fired into his body. The assassins then left the hospital.

M. Shingoroff and M. Kokoshkine were arrested by the Bolsheviks last month, notwithstanding the fact that they had been elected delegates to the Constituent Assembly and nominally were immune from arrest. They were prominent members of the Constitutional Democratic party, which is opposed bitterly by the Bolsheviks as the representative of the bourgeoisie.

Unofficial advices from Copenhagen are to the effect that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has asserted that although he has departed for Petrograd, the peace negotiations at Brest Litovsk would continue during his absence. Trotsky is reported to have informed the chief German delegate at Brest Litovsk that his visit to Petrograd was merely for the purpose of reporting to the Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies.

RESCUE MEN FROM THE

SINKING CRUISER BRESLAU

LONDON, January 21.—One hundred and seventy-two members of the crew of the Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, were rescued after the action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles, in which the Midulla was sunk. It was officially announced to-night.

Of the total of 310 men on the British monitor Raglan and the small monitor M. 25, lost in the action, there are at present reported 132 survivors, the announcement states.

Both the Breslau and the cruiser Sultan Selim, the former German Goeben, the other Turkish vessel engaged, were mined the statement adds. The Goeben is now being continuously bombed by British aircraft in the narrows of the straits where she is stranded after she hit the mine.

The Goeben and the Breslau, the statement explains, had emerged from the Dardanelles on Sunday morning to attack British naval forces north of the Island of Imbros. After the Raglan and the small monitor had been sunk, the Breslau was forced into a British mine field.

The Goeben headed at full speed toward the Dardanelles, striking a mine near the entrance.

Turkish destroyers coming to the assistance of the Breslau were engaged by British destroyers and given off.

SELF-CONSTITUTED COUNCIL

TO HOLD AN ELECTION

AMSTERDAM, January 21.—Advices here from Brussels say that the self-constituted "Council of Flanders" announces that it will hold an election for the purpose of giving the Flemish people the opportunity of expressing their will regarding full independence.

The dispatch adds that a deputation of the council, which waited on the German Minister of the Interior, Herr Walfraf, received a sympathetic reply, the secretary expressing his best

ROOSEVELT BEST AGENT OF KAISER IN ALL AMERICA

Most Seditious Citizen of
Consequence in Country,
Says Senator Stone.

UTTERANCES WOULD CAUSE
ARREST OF ANY OTHER MAN

Penrose, Willcox and Entire Re-
publican Party Played in
Great Political Speech.

AIMING TO SEIZE GOVERNMENT

Investigations and Concerted Criti-
cism Part of Scheme to Discredit
Democratic Administration.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, January 21.—Smoldering fires of partisan feeling were set ablaze in the Senate to-day by Senator Stone, veteran Democrat, with a long, prepared speech accusing Republicans of playing politics in their criticisms of the government's conduct of the war and calling Theodore Roosevelt "the most seditious man of consequence in America."

There had been plenty of advance notice of the speech, which administration leaders sought vainly to induce the Missouri Senator to abandon or postpone. The Senate galleries were crowded, and Republican spokesmen were waiting with replies. There were many sharp interruptions during the two hours Senator Stone was speaking, and when he closed Senators Penrose, Lodge, New and others on the Republican side answered with vigorous defenses of their right to make proper criticism of inefficiencies and with countercharges of partisanship.

Senators Lewis, Kirby and other Democrats joined in the fray, which lasted until the session ended to-night with adjournment until Thursday. It was suggested in the lobbies that the two-day recess was arranged in the hope that both sides would cool off and permit the controversy to be dropped. Many Senators who did not take the floor to-day were busy with notes, however, and doubt is generally expressed that another outbreak can be prevented. Senator Johnson, of California, was particularly busy with his pen, when Senator Stone attacked Colonel Roosevelt.

GALLERIES ORDERED CLEARED

WHEN TITTING CONTINUES

In spite of the vigorous language used by the debaters, much of the time during to-day's battle, the galleries abated in the Senate to-day by Senator Penrose's sallies would set the chamber into a titter when the discussion was taking its most serious turns. Several times, Vice-President Marshall threatened to clear the galleries, and once he actually ordered it done, but Senator James's point of order that most of the disorder was among the Senators themselves.

Senator Stone delivered his attack in characteristically vehement fashion. He strode the middle aisle, shouting, menacing with clenched fist or wagging finger his political opponents on the other side.

Senator Penrose, in his reply, conceded his desire to oust the Democrats from control of the government, declaring a more efficient administration would be thus secured.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke more seriously. He deplored injection of politics into the war, defended Colonel Roosevelt, declared that the Republicans have given and will continue to give their support to the administration toward winning the war, but will continue criticisms of mistakes and inefficiency.

Making his general charges in most vigorous terms, Senator Stone dramatically marshaled his "witnesses" as if before a court, to prove them.